

Eye and Ear;" (booklet, English, page 2) "Catarrh, Chronic, of the Head. \* \* \* Hay Fever;" (page 3) "Inflammation of the Eye. \* \* \* Cystitis;" (page 4) "Gastritis—Catarrh of the Stomach. \* \* \* Hæmorrhoids—Piles;" (page 5) "Throat Troubles. \* \* \* Gonorrhœa;" (page 7) "Gleet, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Stricture \* \* \* Folliculitis. \* \* \* Gonorrhœal Prostatitis;" (page 8) "Spermatorrhœa \* \* \* Bubo \* \* \* Gonorrhœal Cystitis. \* \* \* As a preventive. \* \* \* Leucorrhœa, Whites, Catarrh of the Vagina;" (page 10) "Gonorrhœa in Women;" (equivalent statements in booklet in Spanish, French, and German).

On June 25, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that said property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8054. Misbranding of Methyloids. U. S. \* \* \* v. 14 Dozen Bottles of Methyloids. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11272. I. S. No. 17073-r. S. No. E-1735.)

On September 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 14 dozen bottles of Methyloids, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that said article had been offered for sale and sold at said Ponce, on or about September 2, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Methyloids Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A. Windsor, Ont. London, Eng. New York City."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing methylene blue, santal oil, copaiba balsam, a fixed oil, with combined sulphur, and oil of cinnamon.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, on the bottle labels and cartons, and in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a successful treatment of gonorrhœa and effective as a treatment for gonorrhœa, its complications, and all cases where a urinary antiseptic is indicated, and as an antiblemnorrhagic and urinary antiseptic, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8055. Misbranding of Helmitol. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Helmitol. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond.** (F. & D. No. 11279. I. S. No. 17072-r. S. No. E-1730.)

On October 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Helmitol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been sold and offered for sale at said Ponce, on September 2, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Bayer Tablets Urinary Antiseptic," (circular) "Bladder Catarrh, Prostatitis," and "The Bayer Company, Inc. New York, U. S. A."